Congress assembled Dec 4th and the Congress assembled Dec 4th and the President's message was read in the afternoon. In it he first calls attention to the gratifying condition of foreign affairs. All relations with other nations are most harmonious, light differences being already settled or in a fair way to early adjustment. The arrest of citizens of the United States in Ireland has led to extensive correspondence and the release of the arrested parties. The discussion on the supervision and control of an inter oceanic canal across the American isthmus continues, but will probably be largely settled by the larges of time.

in expervision and control of an inter oceanic canal across the American istimus continues, but will probably be largely settled by
the lapse of time.

The continuance of friendly relations with
Russia has led the president to profier the
ceriest counsels of our government for the
relief of the prescribed Hebrews in that country, and so far no American citizen, so far as
known, has there been subject to arrest. The
president refers to the frequency of international conventions for various purposes, and
requests that discretionary power be ledged
with the executive to appoint delegates to
such conventions as he may think best.

The stiff oceanes between the United States
and Spain us to the affect of a certificate of
naturalization has not been neity imposed by Spanish
authorities on American vessels for trivial
offenses.

He calls attention to the international exhibition of domestic catile to be poid at
Hamburg in July, 1883, and urges the importance of an early appropriation if this country
is to be represented. The death of Mr. Sarsh,
intelligent of the president of the policy of so discriminating
in the alignment of the policy of so discriminating
the limiter to Tells, is alluded to, and the
servetary of legation and consul-general at
Rome. To the list of extraditable crimes
reviewen the Upited States and Beiglum, has
been added that of assassination of the chief
of state. Negotistions with Switzerland have
ied to a practical cessation of the former thesountry. The ports has not yet assented to
our government's interpretation of the treaty
of legation and consul-general at
Rome. To the list of extraditable crimes
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Rome. To the list of extraditable crimes
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been added of state. Negotistions with Switzerland have led to a practical constant of the former custom of sending paupers and criminals to this country. The porte has not yet assented to our government's interpretation of the treaty of 1830 relative to its jurisdictional rights in Turkey, but the president thinks this difference will be rejusted by a general revision of our system of jurisdiction in that country and the east.

The president true's, in the interest of jus-tice, that the indomairy funds will be return-ed to Chili and Japan.

tice, that the indemnity funds will be returned to Chili and Japan.

The recent legislation restricting immigration of laborers from China has given rise to the question whether Chinese proceeding to or from another country may lawfully pass through our own. I reconstructing the act of May 6, 1882, in connection with the treaty of November 7, 1880, the restriction would seem to be inmited to Chinese immigrants coming to the United States as laborers, and should not formed a more transit across our territory. The attention of congress is called to the subject.

The United States has lately attempted to aid in the amicable settlement of the boundary dispute still pending between Liberia and the British province of Sierra Leene.

The treaty with Hawari becomes terminable after September 9, 1883, and modefications of it in the interest of our people are commended to congress.

Disconnecticular course with San Domingo is

in the interest of our people are commended to congress.

Dissimmatic intercourse with San Domingo is recommend by end riging the scope of the mission at Port-au-Prince.

A recent agreement with Mexico provides for the crossing of the frontier of the armed forces of either country in pursuit of hos ile Indians. The attention of congress is again called to the prevalent lawiessness upon the borders, and the necessity for legislation.

A convention for the establishment of the bound ry line between the United States and Maxico with if ratified require suitable provision for survey of the line.

Our claime agaidst Venezuela remain still unpaid. That government proposes holding a centennial celebration of the birth of Gen. Bulwar, the founder of south American independence, at Ceraceas to July next, which will be open to American products. Provision for

a suitable representation is recommended.

In the war between Chili and Peru this government sought a year ago to induce Chili to accept a money indemnity for the expanses of

the nations of this continent to be represented at a peace congress to be held at Washington in November 1882, but as the distarbances be-

The president renews his recommendation for legislation which will place the United States in barmony with other maritime pow-

Hs also recommends a reorganization of the treasury. This, he argues, would correct abuses new existing in these branches of the public service, and a plan for each reorganization will be matured and submitted by the secretary of state at an early day. PUBLIC REVENUES

From figures farnished by the treasury de-partment it appears that the revenues of the government from all sources for the year end-ing June 30, 1882, were: From customs, \$220,410,730; from internal revenue, \$144, 497,695; from sales of public lands, \$4753,141; the configuration furthers in lands, \$455,764. tex on deposits of national banks, \$8,956,794; tex on deposits of national banks, \$8,956,794; tex on deposits of interest by Pacific railroad companies, \$849,554; from sucking fund for Pacific railroad companies, \$796,271; customs fees, fines, penalties, etc., \$134,334.800; and from various other sources sums sufficient to a swell the grand aggregate of government revenues to \$44,3525,250.

EXPENDITURES.

The ordinary expenditues for the same time sweet: For civil expenses, \$18,042,386; for foreign intercourse, \$1,387,583; for Indians, \$1,395,747; for pensions, \$61,345,193; for the military establishment, and river and harbor improvements, \$43,673,494; for the navalestablishment, \$15,32,46; for interest on the public debt, \$71,477,266; and for other items spacing the grang lotal of expenditures. making the grand total of expenditures

REDEMPTION OF BONDS

he president enumerates the different calls for the redemption of government bonds and the amount paid under each call, the total applied from the treasury for this purpose, be-ing \$166.281,505.

The exports of the year were, in goods, \$750.742.272: in specie, \$49,417,479; imports, goods, \$7.4,639,574; specie, \$42,472,399; excess of exports, \$19,902,683, which is less than any excess of six years.

There are 2,269 national banks—171 organized during the year, a larger number than ever before. Notes in circulation, \$324,656,-

There have been 178 million silver dollars soined to date, of which 26 millions were soined in the year; but there has been an increase of only 6 millions in circulation. But 15 millions are in circulation sitogether. The amount in the vanits are textus the storage facilities, and becoming a troubissome encumirance. The president repeats his recommendation of last year that this coinage be stopped and the silver certificates retired. The latter are made still more unnecessary by the supply of gold certificates for whose leaunnee converse has provided.

should be reduced to the lowest point consistent with the proper maintenance of government. The surplus year before last was \$100-000,000; that for the year ending June 30 hat was more than \$150,000,000. *hese enormous sums have been applied to the reduction of the national debt, but so rapid a reduction is by no means desirable. If the surpluses continue the government will soon be compelled to expand them in the purchase of immature bonds at enormous premiums, or let them lie idle in the treasury a prey to all the extravagant expenditure "which, as experience has taught us, is ever the lane of an oversowing treasury. During the last seesion the majority of the houses were favorable to reduced taxation; but owing to a divergence of vlows, no measure passed with that end in view. The president recalls his recommendation of last year of the abolition of all internal taxes except those on tobacco and amirits. He now recommends the repeal of all but those on spirits. This would enable the government to veite from 1,500 to 2,000 persons from office, and reduce the cost of collection by \$2,500,000. Secies taxes were always ampopular, and have never been resorted to in this country except in extrencies wherein import duties proved indequate for the public needs. The public sentiment would gladly see all internal taxes abolished, but so sweeping a measure would alone supply the government's necessities; the pensions will require 100 millious during the coming year, and probably still more the following years. The total abolition of the internal taxes would also be an unsurementable obstacle to a thorough revi-

those articles, and upon suger, molasses, silk, wood and wooden goods. If a general revision of the tariff shall be found to be to impractica-ble at this session, the president hopes at least some of the more conspicuous to equalities of the present law may be corrected before the

THE INDIANS.

The president shows that there have been only a few and quickly queiled outbreaks of Indians during the year. The quietness in other parts has enabled the military strength in the Indian country to be strengthened and no fears are expressed of future trouble of great magnitude.
WORTHLESS DEFENSES.

The oft-told tale of the worthlessness of ou sea-coast defenses, is, again repeated, and the president invites the attention of congress to them and the report thereon, made by a board appointed to examine them.

THE MILITIA.

Attention is called to the need of more ade quate provisions for arming and equipping the militia. The only laws upon this are these enacted in 1806, which are now entirely ob-solete. There is a bill locking to a remedy for

this now on the senate calendar ARMY RETIREMENT.

ARMY RETISEMENT.

Attention is called to the fact of an embarrasement growing out of the recent act of congress making the retirement of efficers of the army computery at the age of 64, white an act of 1878 is still in force which limits to 400 the number of those who can be reitred for disability or upon their own application. These two acts when construed together seem to forbid the relieving, even for absolute incapacity, of efficers who do not fall within the purview of the latter stratute except when there chance to be less than 10 names on the retired list. There are now 420. Cengress retired list. There are now 420. Congress evidently did not intend such a result, and the law eight to be amended.

BIVERS AND HARBORS.

Speaking of the river and harbor bill, th president says the grounds on which he with held his signature from it prompt him to hope that no similar measure will be deemed necessary during the present session of conthe war but without success. Nothing more could be done without the assistance of a miltary force which would be at odds with our past policy and full of embarrassment. The determination of Chili to exact such rigorous conditions of peace is deported.

About a year ago invitations were sent to the untions of this continent to be represented at a peace congress to be held at Washington at a peace congress to be held at Washington the control of the cont available balance as \$17.734,944. It is plain at a peach congress to be held at Washington in November 1882, but as the distarbances between the Seath American regulations were still unsettled and as congress and made no provision for the expenses of such beace congress, the president had postponed the same. He still hopes the time is night when international differences will be settled without resort to the sword.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The president renews his recommendation for legislation which will place the United supposed to group in such a case a just bill would meet with his approval. The president consequences. In such a case a just bill suppose the total consequences are supported for the president renews his recommendation would meet with his approval. The president supposed to pain available balance as \$17.734,944. It is plain that no more appropriations will be needed for most of the items in the bill until the end of the present session. In case any action should seem to be needed for most of the supportations will be needed for most of the items in the bill until the end of the present session. In case any action provide for them by appropriate legislation. It is possible, for example, that a delay in makinghadition al, provision for the Mississip pir river improvements might cause serious consequences. In such a case a just bill would meet with his approval. retary of state to address foreign governments on the adoption of a common prime meridian to be used in reckoning longitude and regulating time throughout the world. An agreement has also been reached between this country and the different European powers for an exchange of official publications, which will be carried on in behalf of this country by the Smithsonian institution.

THE DIPLOMATIC STATES suggests that to group in such a bill as the so-called river and harbor bill appropriations for a great diversity of objects widely separatbills would be impracticable. Without arguing whether this objection is well founded or not, the president submits to congress an alternative plan which may not be open to the same objection. It is provided by the constitution of 14 of the states that the items in any bill for the expenditure of money approved by the executive shall stand as law, and those not approved shall fail to become law unless repassed over the veto of the executive. The president thinks an amendment of that kind to the federal constitution would be a good blug.

As a tribute to their beroism the presiden gives the names of all the men who lost their lives in the unfortunate Jeannette expedition. The navy of the United States consists of The navy of the United States rounder of Street, it single turnet monitors, a large number of smooth bore guns and 87 rifled cannon. The cruising vessels should be gradually replaced by iron or steel ships, the monitors by modern armored vessels, and the unily replaced by iron or steel ships, the mon-litors by modern armored vessels, and the armament by high power rifled gues. The reorganization of the navy has already begun by the construction of two large marmored steel vessels. Two more of smaller size are recommended, also one fleet dispatch, vessel. Appropriations for torpedo service and other harbor defenses are recommended. He also advises the transferrence of the light house and coast survey service, and the cruising revenue vessels from the control of the treas-ury to the navy department.

revenue vesseis from the control of the treasury to the navy department.

Attention is called to the continued decadence of the commercial marine of this country and congress is urged to give it immediate attention, but no definite plan is proposed.

The postoffice system of the country is in a satisfactory condition. Changes in the present manner of fixing salaries and allowances, the extension of the money order system are recommended, but from the adoption of postal being raphy recommended by the postmester general, the president expressly withholds his concurrence.

The president alludes to the bills before the last session for the reduction of possage to two cents the half ounce, and says he is thoroughly persuaded that such a reduction would be for the best interests of the public. The report of the postmaster general shows there is already a large sorpins in his deportment, which surplus will amount to many millions of dollars in a very few years unless a reduction of rates is made. He then passes to a review of the history of former reductions which shows that though they were followed by a temporary loss of revenue, a large lifest of hustness substantially repaired the loss in each case within three years. He is convinced that the change now suggested would result in an equally atvantageous experience. REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. The report of this department brings above to the notice of congress the necessity of enlarging the present system of federal juris-prudence so as to effectually above the requirements of the over increasing litigation

with which it is called upon to deal. Attention is also called to the suggestions of the attorney general that better provision should be made in certain judicial districts as to the fees of witnesses and juries. The star route trials are alluded to, logether with the fact that a new trial is seen to take place in the case of those concerning whom the jury recently disagreed, and congress is assured that if any guilty ones escape it will not be the fault of the presecution. The president hopes for a speedy national bankrupt law.

INDI N AFFAIRS. In referring to the Indian tribes the president renews his recommendation that to such Indianeae desire it and shall be adotted in severally, and that suitable provision be made for the education of their children—not sorigin intellectual training, but also in manual labor and sace simple industrial sets as can be made acceptable available available.

ILLITERACY. The president calls attention to the large amount of tiliteracy in certain parts of the country, as shown by the last census reports, and he arges upon congress consideration of the question whether immediate national ald should not be extended where the provisions for public schools are greesly inadequate, and whether the efforts of private beneficence and of state and territorial legislation should not be supplemented by congressional action.

POLYGANY.

The president says it is not probable that any additional legislation in reference to pologamy will be deemed desirable until the effect of existing laws is more closely observed and studied, and he congratulates congress that the Ulah commissioners charged with the execution of these laws, believe that the evils against which they are aimed will be suppressed without a resort to radical measures.

FORESTRY.

The president calls attention to the rapid and needless destruction of American forests, and urges congress to adopt such additional legislation as may protect the forests still standing on the public demain.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. After referring to what he said on the matter of appointments to the public service a year ago, and to the fact that no legislation

in year ago, and to the fact that no legislation has been had, the president says action should no longer be postponed. The civil list comprises about 100,000 persons, of whom the larger part must be selected by the president, either directly or through his appointees. This burden is greater than he can near and give proper attention to things that cannot be delegated to other hands. Much relief may be afferded, not only to the president and to the heads of the departments but to senators and representatives in congress, by discreet legislation. They would be protected in a great measure by the bill now pending before the senator by ine bill now pending before the senate, or by another which should embody its important features from the pressure of personal importunity and from the latter of examining conflicting claims and pretensions of candidates. He trusts that before the close of the present session some decisive action may be taken for the correction of the evils which inhere in the present methods of apprentment, and accuracy of his hearth. may be taken for the correction of the swils which inhere in the present methods of appointment, and assures congress of his hearty to congretion in any measures which are likely to conduce to that end. As to the most appropriate term and tenure of the official life of the subordinate employees of the government, it seems to be generally agreed that whatever their extent or chatterer, they should be deficite and stable; that neither should be regulated by zeal in the service of party or fidelity to the fortunes of an individual. It matters little to the people at large what competent person is at the head of this department or that burean, if they feel assured that the removal of one and the accession of another will not involve the retirement of honest and faithful subordinates whose duties are parely administrative and have no legitimate connection with the triumph of any political party or faction. It is to this latter class of officers that the senate bill already referred to exclusively applies, while nother that bill one are sent enter or mit to this latter class of omests that the senate bill already referred to exclusively applies, while neither that bill nor any other preminest scheme for improving Cysl service concerns the higher grade of officials who are appointed by the preident and confirmed by

the senate.

The president then proceeds to defend himself from the charge of having made an undue number of removals from office, which he says is a misupprehension. Under Mr. Hapes' administration 2,696 appointments were made and 244 removals, or 9 per cent. In the four months of Mr. Gaufielo's service the appointments numbered 390, removals 69, or 227 per cent. In his own 14 months the removals have been also 89, but they constitute but 2.6 per cent. of the whole number of appointments, which have reached 3,459.

He declares his approving of such herislation

He declares his approval of such legislation as may be necessary for susplanting the pres-ent provisions of law in relation to political

He appoundement that government employe hould feel at perfect liberty to make or refus political contributions, but he has no doubt that when such contributions are asked by superior officers they have all the effect of by superior officers they have all the effect o enforced contributions, and as such should be prohibited by law. A still to effectually sup-press the practice will meet his cordial ap-

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

has interests to be considered, and the presi dent hopes congress will note the fact that its residents are depied the great right of suffrage in all its relations to national state, and mu-COUNTING IN A PRESIDENT.

Attention is called to the question of ascer-taining the vote for presidential electors and the intention of the constitution in cases where, from the disability of the president, the duties devolve upon the vice-president. He trust no embarrassment may result from a failure to determine these questions before another national election. IN CONCLUSION

the president congratulates the nation on its peace, prosperity and freedom from sectional animosity, and hopes prodence, patriotism, justice and economy may mark the doings of congress and himself.

Why Jay Gould Wants a Yacht.

The Capital says: Cramp is the man who is building Jay Gould's new steam yacht. He says his contract with Gould is not to give him any definite number of knots, but to do the best that can be done with a vessel 212 feet long, with a fixed breadth of beam. He 112 feet long, which habitually passes raised his head, looked over his shoulder Gould's present yacht on the river. Jarrett, it seems, has a vicious way of coming down, and firing a gun as he asses Gould's Landing. Then, when passes him on the river, he beckons to him in a mocking and dreadful way from the deck of his yacht. Gould has disgust. no idea of going around the world, but he does intend to stop this impertinence on the part of Jarrett. The new yacht will be nearly all boilers and en-gines, and will probably be the fastest vessel ever built.

Dressing the Boys.

It is a problem with some mothers how to dress the boys warm enough without making their clothing burdensome to them. All children now are supposed to wear knit wrappers and drawers; then long stockings, of the heavier grades of yarn, and thick shoes clothe the lower imbs. For boys from 5 to 8 or 9 it is a good plan to utilize their outgrown blouses of flannel. Rip out the pleate and make plain shirt waists; at the side seoms the buttons which hold their stocking supporters can be securely fastened. Additional buttons can be put op at the back and front and the drawers be buttoned to his waist. With a coat of ordinary thickness, closed to the throat, the chest will be sufficiently protected.

Some years ago, a Missouri farmer in plowing found a rattlesnake which had two perfectly formed heads.

On a Raft.

The following statement by one of the survivors of the Collingwood's crew gives a thrilling account of their

experience on a raft:
"The Collingwood was loaded with cedar posts, and was bound from St. Helena to Chicago. St. Helena is near the mouth of Straits. During the gale Thursday afternoon the vessel became waterlogged, and we worked the pump for all it was worth. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the pump got choked, and things leoked pretty blue, I tell you. The gale was blowing from the northwest, and about 5 o'clock the sea

made the vessel roll over. There we lay right on the broadside till the topmast wert out, when with a great groan she straitened up on her beam ends and kept that way for about an hour. Then all of a sudden the deck ourst up, caused by the pressure of the water against the cargo, and she rolled over and went down head first. The whole crew, eight of us, were all hang-ing for dear life to the taffrail, think-ing that it would be the last thing that would give way. After she went down the sea washed over us. The captain and the three other men who were lost were seen floating with posts under their arms. There was a piece of deck about six feet square, and three of us got onto that. Shelden got onto another raft, the one we three were on when picked up. Four of us finally got on that raft. We suffered terribly, the air being biting cold, and a flerce gale blowing. To make matters worse

STEWARD BECAME A RAVING MANIAC

during Thursday night, and it was all two of us could de to keep the poor fellow on the raft. All through the night and during Friday the man fought us, and several times he succeeded in getting into the water, but we dragged him out. About four o'clock Friday afternoon his strength gave out, and after a last maniacal struggle he died. We held on to the body for awhile, but had to let it wash overboard. Finally, as we had no way of fastening it to the raft, we took some papers and things out of his pockets, and among them was a receipt for a considerable sum of money that he had deposited with a Chicago storehe had deposited with a Chicago store-keeper named Jacobs. Early Friday morning all of us became almost totally blind from the terrible exposure. That, of course, tended to aggravate our sufferings. How we managed to live so long under the circumstances the Lord only knows. But we couldn't have lasted much longer. Friday night we were so sleepy that it was with difficulty we could keep our eyes open. The raft gradually began low-

to sleep while walking and step overboard. The others would pull the unfortunate back on the raft McFee walked off the raft three times during the night, and I succeeded after great trouble in getting him back each ime. For 31 hours we didn't have a thing to est I managed to dig a lit-tle bit of oakum out of the raft, and Whispered. tle bit of oakum out of the raft, and the three of us chewed this for 12 hours. McFee would have died in a with difficulty that we kept him on to earn something. his feet. If the Wisconsin hadn't come along just when she did it would have been good by with us, for we couldn't have lived much longer, and we realized also, that the raft was gradually becoming water logged and sinking." The names of the three

herst island, Ont. Capt. Willis hailed from Kingston He was about 45 years of age, and is stated to have been single. He was an

old and thorough navigator. The Collingwood was built in 1855 but had been several times rebuilt. Her measurement was 258 tons. Sh was owned by Capt. William Keith. The vessel was worth about \$4,000 and the cargo about \$2,000.

The last dog story is told by a Geor gia paper, the Americus Republican. It is to the effect that a family in that town, having a false grate in one of the says that Gould cannot bear to be tan- dog came in from out of doors, and see talized. There is a New York silk ing the paper in the grate, lay down be dealer named Jarrett, who lives above fore it to receive the heat as it came Gould on the Hudson. He has a yacht from the fire. Feeling no warmth he at the grate; feeling no heat he applied his nose to the grate, and smelt of it. It was cold as ice. With his tail curled between his legs, the dog trotted out of the room, not even casting a look at the party in the room, evincing supreme

> LADY BEAUTIFIERS -Ladies, you annot make fair skin, rosy cheeks, and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such rich blood, good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certrin proof.

Of all the paths that lead to a won an's love, pity's the straightest.

Канока, Мо., Feb. 9, 1880. I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good

than all the medicine she has taken for six years. WM. T. McCLCRE. The above is from a very reliable farmer, whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in the country. We have large sale, and they are making remarkable cures.

W. H. BISHOP & CO. Experience proves that less injury omes to the eyes from the electric than com gas light.

A World of Christmas Glories at Roehm & Wright's.

The well known jewelry house of Rochm & Wright has agan caught the annual Holidays fever, and the salesrooms have for a week been througed with eager and happy buyers. The luminous trail of the Christmas spirit is over the establishment from ground floor to the workshop nearest the roof. Eegant and costly goods, and heaps that are not so costly, but, relatively, none the less elegant, are here seen in great profusion—greater, in fact, than was ever before in that establishment. Within the limits of a newspaper sketch it to not possible to give even a bird's eye view of the splenders that meet the eye of the person who visite bothm & Wright's with an hour's icisure devoted to sight seeing; nevertheless, it is perhaps practicable to offer a reporter al kaladescope that shad momentarily arrest the attention and determine the choice of those properties by a person the choice of those properties between the choice of those properties between the choice of those properties between the stemple of the sales of t

the Free Press.

It is always an orderly thing to begin at the teginning. That, at Roehm & Wright's, is at the very cutrance to their main salesmon, where the visitor's eye is certain to meet a collection of waickes, the examination of which may well engage the hour he has set apart for a tour of the place. Everyhody who knows anything about this phase of the jaweler's business knows that in an establishment like Beelm & Wright's every possible pockets bic timeplece is found. Repeators that bell strike the time whenever you want it; chronometers, chronographs of all grades, the world renowned Patek. Philippe & Co. watches, of Geneva make (for which Roehm & Wright are the exclusive agents in Michigan) costing all the way from \$120 to \$500 each; all the lower grades of Swiss watches, a complete stock of Right and Waitham goods, and taddes' watches, with chatelaines attached (the daintiest and darlingest devices of the kind ever put on the market) made to order for the few and coveled by all. Some that are for the few and coveted by ail. Some that are set with gems surpass in exquisite beauty all former importations by this enterprising firm, and are certain to be as much admired as any thing the establishment can beast this year-and what it has not is scarcely worth looking

In diamonds the display is dazzling. Nobody In diamonds the display is dazzing. Norody buys lower or sells closer than Roehm & Wright, and no finer stones are obtainable than those they offer, either mounted or unmounted. The same general superiority is observable in their jeweiry department, where are seen endless pretty things to rings, chains, bracelets and the countless other articles that belong to the category of jeweiry.

A special feature of this season's goods is solid silver, hand engraved in every article known in the area, from a ten set to a baby's teaspoon. The Free Press investigator was shown upwards of sixty different patterns in shown upwards of sixty different patterns to that line atone. In the same subdivision are the nickel and triple pixed wares, and conveniently at hand are the latest triumphs of pretiness in cut glass, not exactly two beautiful to last, but of such rare workmanship as to excite alike the admiration of councisseur and novice.

and novice. The antiquary may also feast his eyes and

with difficulty we could keep our eyes open. The raft gradually began lowering as the posts under it absorbed the water, and from dark on until the time we were found we stood in water the whole time nearly knee deep. If there had been any place to sit down we would have gone to sleep and frozen to death. We continued walking from one end to the other and some one would occasionally go to sleep while walking and step overboard. The others would pull interesting shows in the rooms.

Another peculiarly pleasing department is that devoted to porcelain flowers and placques. No adequate description of these can be given. The delicate beauty of the flowers their sligular fidelity to nature and the refined taste with which they are disposed must instantly attract every visitor, but it would aimost around to an injustice te attempt to produce a view of them at second sigut. All who admire such work should make a personal inspection of these can be given. The delicate beauty of the flowers and placques. No adequate description of these can be given. The delicate beauty of the flowers and placques. No adequate description of these can be given. The delicate beauty of the flowers their slighted that with which they are disposed must instantly attract every visitor, but it would admost any or the flowers and placques. No adequate description of these can be given. The delicate beauty of the flowers and placques. No adequate description of these can be given. The delicate beauty of the flowers and placques. No adequate description of these can be given the verified to porcelain flowers and placques. No adequate description of these can be given the time we would not be preferable. The delicate beauty of the flowers and placques. No adequate description of these can be given the time we would not be produced as the would almost amount to an injustice to attend to produce a view of the flowers and placques. No adequate description of these can be given the country of the flowers and placques. No adequate description of these any previous collection excibited by this firm.
A large crowd is expected at Roehm &
Wright's the next twenty five days, and every
m n and boy in the building will first, last and
all the time address himself to the service of

"Sir," said a lad coming down to one couple of hours if we hadn't been pick. of the wharves in Boston, and addressed up. He was beginning to act ing a well known merchant, "Sir, have crazy, and was so numb that it was you any berth on your ship? I want

"What can you do?" asked the gentle man.

"I can try my best to do whatever am put to do," answered the boy. "What have you done?" "I have sawed and split all mother's

wood for nigh on two years." seamen drowned with Capt. Willis "What have you not done?" asked are not learned. They hailed from the gentleman, who was a queer sort "What have you not done?" asked Chicago. Of the survivors Sheldon of a questioner.

resides in Chicago, where he has a "Well, sir," answered the boy, after wife and family. Johnson resides at a moment's pause, "I have not whisper-"Well, sir," answered the boy, after Wallaceburg, Ont., and McFee on Am- ed in school once for a whole year. "That's enough," said the gentleman

you may ship aboard this vessel, and I hope to see you the master of her, some day. A boy who can master a woodpile, and bridle his tongue, must be made of good stuff."

Poisonous snakes are not able, as a rule, to poison themselves or each oth-

The vanilla, as a living plant, was mported into England toward the end of the eighteenth century.

The last drop makes the cup run over. The Law of Kindness

Is universal; it affects all the human family all animals, and may be even found in patent medicines. Some are drastic, and the patient is obliged to suffer pains worse than the dis-ease, but in cases of obstinate constipation, dyspensia, there is no remedy so kind, so gen the in its effects, and yet so satisfactory, as BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Price \$1.00. Ere fancy you consuit, cor suit your purse. Nearly a Miracle.

E. Asenith Hall, Binghamton, N. Y., writes:
"I suffered for several months with a duil pain through left lung and shoulders. I lest my spirits, appetite and color, and could with difficulty keep up all day. My mother procured Burdock Slood Bitters; I took them as directed and bare felt no poin since first week after using them, and am now quite well." Price \$1.00.

A smooth sea never made a smilini mariner Great Oil Boom.

E. Balch, Eigin, ill., writes: "That after trying dezens of patent liniments, without re-lief, for a rheumatic and stiff knee, I feel I have "strock oil" at last, for after using three bottles of THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, I am pre-pared to say it is the nest application. I have ever used."

Injure not another's requestion or bu Deacon Smith tups Cartofies, the deoderized petroliom hair renewer and restorer, and since its improvement, recommends it to all his friends as the perfection of all hair preparations. This shows that the Deacon is a size nan and knows what is what,

Join hands with the virtuous.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE. Is the BEST SALVE for cuts, bruises, sores, sicers, sait theum, tetter, chapped hands, chilbiains, corns, and all kinds of sain eruptions, freekies and pimples. Get HENBYS CAB BOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits.

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To keep apples from decaying, put them in a coul place-where there is a arge family of children.

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sone who does his work quickly and well this is what Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" does as a blood parifier and strengthener. It arouses the torpid liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrotulous disease of the

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is a crime; and ladies cannot afford to do with out Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which by preserving and restoring health, preserves and restores that beauty which depends on health.

Silence do a not niways mark wisdox BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

are made pailed and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Poerce's "Favortie Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists. It is impious to a good man to be end.

LUCK.

Luck will strike cit, discover a gold mine, ourn down a house, sink a ship, break a leg hang a man. A great many circumstances in his world result from pure chance. Luck, owever, was never known to cure a cough, a cold, a sore throat, asthms, or catarrb, but l'homae' Eclectric Oil has been known to do it, and is doing it every day. Like an honest and faithful public officer, it wins friends and has a reputation. Please observe what Mr. N. McRie, Wysbridge,

large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric O'l; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup eic., and in fact for any affection of the thront, and it works relief like may ic. It is also a sure cure for burus, wounds, and broises." Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Cteck, Mich., says: "I upont a teakettle of boiling hot water on my band. At one I applied Thomas' Edectric Oil, and the effect was to in mediately silesthe pain. I was cared in three

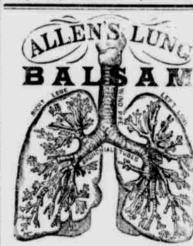
Ont., writes: "I have sold

Thomas' Edectric Oil can be used both in erosily and externally, and as a pain gradiestor and wound heater we know of nothing so speedy, so safe, or so certain. FARBAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Wholesale Agents, Detroit,

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The old time way of taking an observation of the sun is when it is over the fore yard, but use a suitable glass, and your eyes instead of your mouth



sugraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.]

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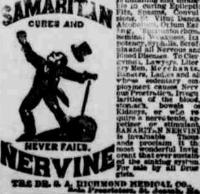
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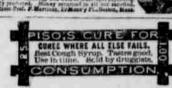


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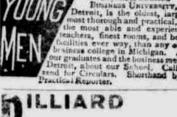
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